



The Labor Market Report

What is the “Gig” Economy ?

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Governor

TENNESSEE

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There is no official definition of the “gig economy”—or, for that matter, a gig. However, a gig describes a single project or task for which a worker is hired, often through a digital marketplace, to work on demand. In a gig economy, temporary, flexible jobs are commonplace and companies tend toward hiring independent contractors and freelancers instead of full-time employees. A gig economy undermines the traditional economy of full-time workers who rarely change positions and instead focus on a lifetime career. Some gigs are a type of short-term job, and some workers pursue gigs as a self-employment option. However, companies that connect workers with short-term jobs through websites or mobile applications are a new phenomenon.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) surveyed contingent workers and alternative employment arrangements in May 2017 (released in mid-2018). Contingent workers are those who don’t have an implicit or explicit contract for long-term employment. Alternative employment arrangements include independent contractors (also called freelancers or independent consultants), on-call workers, and workers provided by temporary help agencies or contract firms. Gig workers are in diverse occupation groups and are not easily identified in surveys of employment and earnings.

They are similar in the way they earn money. Gig workers fit the Census definition of a non-employer. This is a self-employed individual operating a very small, unincorporated business with no paid employees. Many times this person can work from home. All industry sectors experienced growth in non-employer businesses. In the past few years the “other services” sector gained nearly 1 million non-employer businesses, the most of any sector.

Large numbers of people are willing to work part-time or temporary positions. The result is an economy of cheaper, more efficient services for those willing to use them. Those who don’t engage in using technological services such as the internet tend to be left behind by the benefits of the gig economy. Cities have the most highly developed services and are the most entrenched in the gig economy.

Why Work in the Gig Economy

Pros

Gig workers like being in control. They get to set their own hours to fit their schedule. Gig workers enjoy the variety when trying to get different jobs. They might also look for work that meshes with their passions.

Cons

There’s a lot of uncertainty associated with gig work. You will need a steady stream of gigs (or one full-time gig) to get consistent pay. Even then, the amount you earn may not offset some of the costs you’ll be responsible for outside of a traditional employment relationship, such as benefits. You may have delays getting payment from the business/agency that contracted your services.

Gig workers, even with consistent employment, have no set hours, no deadlines, and no direction for difficult/questionable issues that might arise. You must be a focused, dedicated, and a self-motivated individual to succeed. Of course, you might not have consistent work. If that is the case you may need to find multiple part-time jobs.

An employer benefits by hiring gig workers as that employer has no additional employee expenses. Gig employees lose benefits such as health care, retirement, holidays, and sick leave. These are issues that gig workers must be cognizant of while looking for non-traditional jobs.

BLS Survey Results

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 3.8 percent of workers (5.9 million persons) held contingent jobs in May 2017. These contingent workers are people who do not expect their jobs to last or who report that their jobs are temporary.

The survey identified people with various alternative work arrangements. There were 10.6 million independent contractors (6.9 percent of total employment), 2.6 million on-call workers (1.7 percent of total employment), 1.4 million temporary help agency workers (0.9 percent of total employment), and 933,000 workers provided by contract firms (0.6 percent of total employment). A 2016 study by economists at Harvard and Princeton, which relied on RAND data, suggested that of 10 million jobs added to the US economy since 2005, almost all of them, 94 percent, fell into either freelancing or another non-traditional employment category.

The survey found that contingent workers were more than twice as likely as non-contingent workers to be working part-time and under age 25. Young contingent workers (16- to 24-year-olds) were much more likely to be enrolled in school (62 percent compared to 36 percent).

Contingent workers (Continued on Page Two)

Workers with Alternative and Traditional Work Arrangements, 2017

Characteristic	(Numbers in thousands)					
	Total employed	Workers with alternative arrangements				Traditional arrangements
		Independent contractors	On-call	Temporary help	Contract firms	
AGE AND SEX						
Total, 16 years and over	153,331	10,614	2,579	1,356	933	137,853
16 to 19 years	4,842	43	107	25	14	4,647
20 to 24 years	14,212	330	263	195	53	13,370
25 to 34 years	33,991	1,593	516	303	224	31,361
35 to 44 years	32,065	2,160	565	283	207	28,849
45 to 54 years	32,745	2,562	446	276	206	29,263
55 to 64 years	26,236	2,426	399	170	124	23,110
65 years and over	9,240	1,500	283	105	106	7,253
Men, 16 years and over	81,545	6,820	1,355	709	625	72,035
16 to 19 years	2,365	42	53	20	9	2,235
20 to 24 years	7,412	187	169	100	28	6,931
25 to 34 years	18,169	1,016	271	170	157	16,554
35 to 44 years	17,585	1,430	329	122	144	15,557
45 to 54 years	17,099	1,611	208	166	146	14,971
55 to 64 years	13,840	1,547	209	81	81	11,914
65 years and over	5,076	986	117	50	60	3,873
Women, 16 years and over	71,785	3,794	1,224	647	308	65,818
16 to 19 years	2,477	1	55	5	5	2,412
20 to 24 years	6,800	143	94	95	25	6,439
25 to 34 years	15,823	577	245	133	67	14,807
35 to 44 years	14,480	730	237	161	63	13,292
45 to 54 years	15,646	951	238	110	60	14,292
55 to 64 years	12,396	878	190	88	44	11,196
65 years and over	4,164	514	166	55	45	3,380
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY						
White	120,638	8,975	2,019	797	614	108,237
Black or African American	18,588	880	323	351	132	16,902
Asian	9,110	461	129	104	115	8,297
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	25,525	1,566	449	345	163	22,973
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS						
Full-time workers	125,240	7,485	1,428	1,042	785	114,496
Part-time workers	28,091	3,129	1,151	314	148	23,357

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

BLS Survey Results

are more likely to work in professional and related occupations and in construction and extraction occupations. Over 55 percent of all contingent workers would have preferred a permanent job. However, 79 percent of independent contractors, 44 percent of on-call workers, and 39 percent of temporary help agency workers preferred non-traditional jobs.

Compared to workers in traditional arrangements, independent contractors were more likely to be older while temporary help agency workers were more likely to be Black or Hispanic or Latino, and workers provided by contract companies were more likely to be men.

Contingent work and alternative employment arrangements were measured separately in the survey. Some workers are both contingent and working in an alternative arrangement, but this is not automatically the case. The measures of contingent work and alternative employment arrangements apply only to a person's sole or main job. For this survey, individuals with more than one job are counted in the jobs they work the most hours. People who do not expect to continue in their jobs for personal reasons (such as retirement or returning to school), independent contractors, and wage and salary workers who expect their jobs will last for an additional year are not considered contingent workers.

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1988 to present

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force						Unemployed	
	Total	Employment	Employed			Number	Rate (%)	
			Total	**Manu- facturing	**Trade			**Services
1988	2,345.2	2,208.6	2,092.1	511.9	495.6	440.3	136.6	5.8 %
1989	2,367.3	2,247.2	2,167.2	524.5	508.4	467.2	120.2	5.1
1990	2,394.7	2,266.8	2,193.2	493.4	379.1	611.0	128.0	5.3
1991	2,413.7	2,250.6	2,183.6	480.3	373.0	626.7	163.1	6.8
1992	2,457.2	2,297.4	2,245.0	492.8	374.1	664.8	159.8	6.5
1993	2,526.9	2,380.5	2,328.5	502.8	382.5	709.8	146.4	5.8
1994	2,659.9	2,531.1	2,423.0	513.8	398.4	751.4	128.8	4.8
1995	2,732.2	2,591.5	2,498.9	518.0	412.6	795.0	140.7	5.2
1996	2,767.0	2,623.8	2,533.3	501.5	420.9	814.3	143.2	5.2
1997	2,786.1	2,639.2	2,584.0	498.0	430.5	849.7	146.9	5.3
1998	2,812.4	2,691.5	2,638.4	498.6	437.1	875.7	120.9	4.3
1999	2,852.4	2,739.2	2,685.3	494.7	443.6	900.8	113.3	4.0
2000	2,843.1	2,733.3	2,728.9	488.1	447.5	930.9	109.8	3.9
2001	2,861.3	2,731.0	2,688.3	454.2	446.6	921.5	130.4	4.6
2002	2,906.6	2,756.1	2,664.4	428.5	438.7	938.0	150.5	5.2
2003	2,912.2	2,748.1	2,667.5	414.1	440.8	950.3	164.0	5.6
2004	2,878.7	2,725.1	2,706.1	411.8	447.5	978.7	153.6	5.3
2005	2,904.8	2,743.4	2,743.1	408.8	454.6	1,005.6	161.4	5.6
2006	3,036.0	2,878.5	2,783.1	400.1	460.6	1,030.4	157.6	5.2
2007	3,063.7	2,920.4	2,797.4	380.0	463.5	1,052.8	143.3	4.7
2008	3,054.8	2,853.7	2,774.8	361.0	457.0	1,058.2	201.0	6.6
2009	3,052.7	2,733.1	2,619.8	309.2	427.8	1,025.3	319.6	10.5
2010	3,090.8	2,792.1	2,615.4	298.9	423.5	1,041.2	298.7	9.7
2011	3,125.3	2,844.7	2,661.4	304.4	427.1	1,076.8	280.6	9.0
2012	3,100.7	2,857.9	2,714.0	313.4	433.3	1,112.2	242.7	7.8
2013	3,072.5	2,832.9	2,749.7	318.8	437.2	1,139.2	239.6	7.8
2014	3,040.1	2,841.5	2,822.2	324.9	441.1	1,184.4	198.6	6.5
2015	3,070.9	2,899.2	2,893.9	333.0	445.5	1,224.0	171.8	5.6
2016	3,135.1	2,984.3	2,965.8	343.3	453.7	1,260.5	150.8	4.8
2017	3,198.8	3,080.2	3,010.0	348.8	455.9	1,282.2	118.6	3.7
2018								
January	3,191.1	3,070.7	2,990.6	346.4	449.7	1,268.5	120.4	3.8 %
February	3,231.4	3,113.8	3,020.3	348.5	450.1	1,287.1	117.6	3.6
March	3,234.7	3,123.5	3,039.1	349.6	451.8	1,299.0	111.2	3.4
April	3,250.1	3,157.8	3,055.2	350.5	453.7	1,309.2	92.3	2.8
May	3,247.1	3,150.8	3,066.0	349.5	456.9	1,318.1	96.3	3.0
June	3,297.5	3,162.1	3,052.1	351.3	459.9	1,322.6	135.4	4.1
July	3,296.8	3,164.0	3,043.6	352.8	458.1	1,322.8	132.8	4.0
August (r)	3,238.8	3,116.1	3,065.1	353.9	456.8	1,328.9	123.7	3.8
September (p)	3,234.4	3,114.6	3,093.7	356.6	455.9	1,332.5	119.8	3.7
October								
November								
December								

(r)=revised
(p)=preliminary

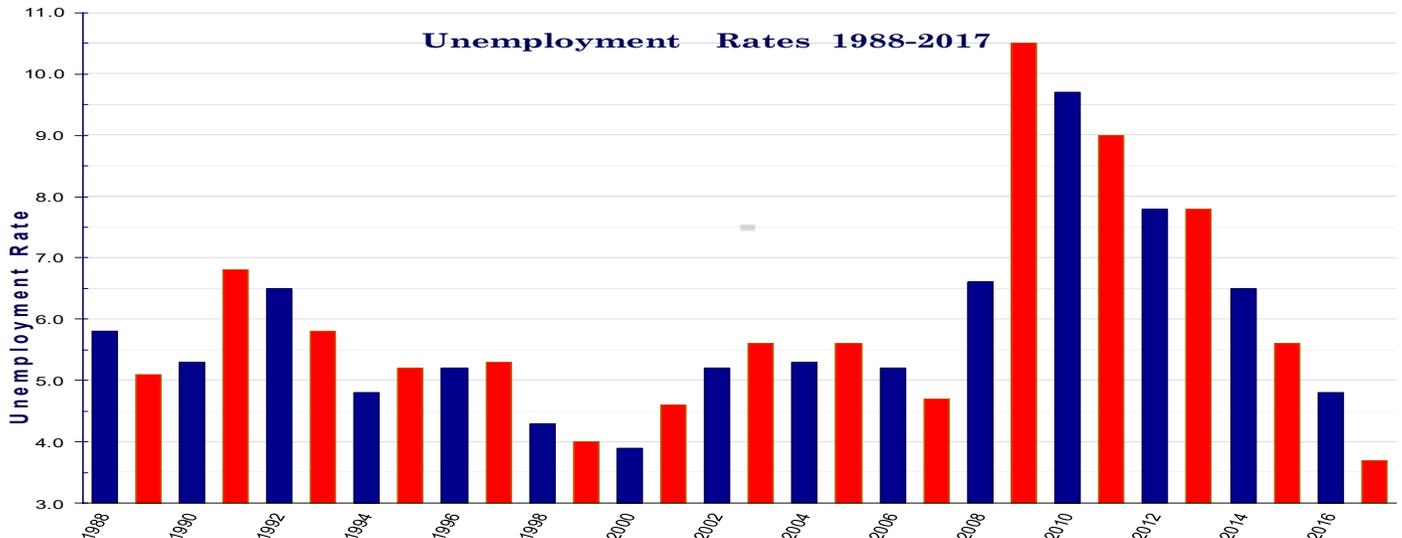
Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

**These industries not comparable to industry employment data before 1990 because of changes to NAICS coding system.

Services = Professional/Business Services, Educational/Health Services, Leisure/Hospitality, and Other Services.

County	Sep 2017	Sep 2018	County	Sep 2017	Sep 2018
Anderson	3.5	4.0	Lauderdale	5.2	6.5
Bedford	3.5	4.0	Lawrence	3.9	4.3
Benton	4.6	5.0	Lewis	3.5	4.1
Bledsoe	5.0	5.9	Lincoln	2.8	3.3
Blount	3.0	3.3	Loudon	3.3	3.6
Bradley	3.2	3.8	Macon	3.1	3.5
Campbell	4.3	4.9	Madison	3.5	4.0
Cannon	3.1	3.5	Marion	4.3	4.7
Carroll	4.5	5.1	Marshall	2.9	3.5
Carter	3.9	4.3	Maury	2.9	3.2
Cheatham	2.6	3.0	McMinn	3.8	4.2
Chester	3.5	3.9	McNairy	5.0	5.5
Claiborne	4.0	4.5	Meigs	4.4	4.5
Clay	4.0	4.5	Monroe	3.4	3.9
Cocke	4.2	4.7	Montgomery	3.7	4.1
Coffee	3.2	3.8	Moore	2.8	3.3
Crockett	3.5	3.9	Morgan	4.3	4.5
Cumberland	3.8	4.3	Obion	5.1	5.3
Davidson	2.5	2.9	Overton	3.4	4.0
Decatur	4.2	4.7	Perry	3.8	4.3
DeKalb	4.0	4.5	Pickett	3.3	4.2
Dickson	3.0	3.2	Polk	3.9	4.1
Dyer	4.3	4.8	Putnam	3.2	3.7
Fayette	3.6	4.0	Rhea	5.4	5.3
Fentress	3.9	4.4	Roane	3.7	4.3
Franklin	3.2	3.6	Robertson	3.1	3.5
Gibson	4.0	4.7	Rutherford	2.6	2.9
Giles	3.0	3.7	Scott	4.2	4.8
Grainger	3.6	4.0	Sequatchie	4.5	4.3
Greene	4.3	5.0	Sevier	2.8	3.0
Grundy	4.3	5.2	Shelby	3.8	4.4
Hamblen	3.7	4.0	Smith	2.9	3.2
Hamilton	3.2	3.5	Stewart	4.4	5.0
Hancock	4.9	5.2	Sullivan	3.5	3.9
Hardeman	4.7	5.2	Sumner	2.6	3.0
Hardin	4.0	4.4	Tipton	3.9	4.3
Hawkins	3.8	4.1	Trousdale	2.9	3.2
Haywood	4.7	5.2	Unicoi	4.8	4.9
Henderson	4.3	4.7	Union	3.6	4.3
Henry	3.9	4.3	Van Buren	3.6	5.2
Hickman	2.9	3.4	Warren	3.4	4.1
Houston	5.0	5.2	Washington	3.4	3.9
Humphreys	3.5	4.0	Wayne	4.1	4.7
Jackson	4.3	4.9	Weakley	5.3	4.3
Jefferson	3.4	3.9	White	3.5	3.9
Johnson	3.4	3.4	Williamson	2.4	2.7
Knox	2.8	3.2	Wilson	2.6	3.1
Lake	4.5	5.2			

*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted



Statewide

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Revised		Preliminary September 2018	Net Change	
	September 2017	August 2018		Sept. 2017 Sept. 2018	Aug. 2018 Sept. 2018
Total Nonfarm	3,033.1	3,065.1	3,093.7	60.6	28.6
Total Private	2,594.0	2,648.6	2,654.2	60.2	5.6
Goods-Producing	475.6	482.4	485.4	9.8	3.0
Mining, Logging, & Construction	126.9	128.5	128.8	1.9	0.3
Mining and Logging	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	122.7	124.3	124.6	1.9	0.3
Construction of Buildings	26.7	26.8	26.9	0.2	0.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	16.2	15.5	15.9	-0.3	0.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	79.8	82.0	81.8	2.0	-0.2
Manufacturing	348.7	353.9	356.6	7.9	2.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	221.3	225.6	227.6	6.3	2.0
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	13.6	14.1	14.2	0.6	0.1
Primary Metal Manufacturing	10.6	10.2	10.3	-0.3	0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	35.5	36.2	36.5	1.0	0.3
Machinery Manufacturing	25.0	26.4	26.2	1.2	-0.2
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	4.9	4.8	4.8	-0.1	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	19.3	19.5	19.6	0.3	0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	74.1	75.7	77.0	2.9	1.3
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	9.4	9.5	9.6	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Durable Goods	16.2	16.5	16.6	0.4	0.1
Non-durable Goods Manufacturing	127.4	128.3	129.0	1.6	0.7
Food Manufacturing	35.7	35.9	36.0	0.3	0.1
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	7.1	7.7	7.6	0.5	-0.1
Paper Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	14.6	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Related Support Activities	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.1	0.1
Chemical Manufacturing	24.9	25.2	25.1	0.2	-0.1
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	24.5	25.0	25.0	0.5	0.0
Plastics Product Manufacturing	14.4	14.5	14.6	0.2	0.1
Rubber Product Manufacturing	10.1	10.5	10.4	0.3	-0.1
Service-Providing	2,557.5	2,582.7	2,608.3	50.8	25.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	622.4	630.1	630.6	8.2	0.5
Wholesale Trade	122.0	123.1	123.2	1.2	0.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	63.7	65.2	64.9	1.2	-0.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Non-durable Goods	41.7	41.6	41.8	0.1	0.2
Wholesale Electronic Markets	16.6	16.3	16.5	-0.1	0.2
Retail Trade	333.5	333.7	332.5	-1.0	-1.2
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	47.3	47.9	47.8	0.5	-0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	9.5	9.5	9.6	0.1	0.1
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	29.2	30.0	29.9	0.7	-0.1
Food & Beverage Stores	54.0	53.0	52.8	-1.2	-0.2
Health & Personal Care Stores	23.7	23.6	23.6	-0.1	0.0
Gasoline Stations	23.4	23.0	22.9	-0.5	-0.1
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	23.8	23.1	23.5	-0.3	0.4
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	12.3	11.8	11.7	-0.6	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	71.5	72.3	71.8	0.3	-0.5
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	17.8	17.6	17.1	-0.7	-0.5
Nonstore Retailers	10.3	10.3	10.4	0.1	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	166.9	173.3	174.9	8.0	1.6
Utilities	3.6	3.5	3.5	-0.1	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	163.3	169.8	171.4	8.1	1.6
Truck Transportation	56.9	58.6	58.8	1.9	0.2
Information	45.2	45.1	44.2	-1.0	-0.9
Financial Activities	158.8	162.1	161.5	2.7	-0.6
Finance & Insurance	118.6	119.3	119.4	0.8	0.1
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	40.2	42.8	42.1	1.9	-0.7
Professional & Business Services	409.5	418.2	422.0	12.5	3.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	135.9	139.3	138.7	2.8	-0.6
Management of Companies & Enterprises	46.2	48.0	48.0	1.8	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	227.4	230.9	235.3	7.9	4.4
Educational & Health Services	434.4	434.4	443.1	8.7	8.7
Educational Services	60.6	57.6	65.6	5.0	8.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	373.8	376.8	377.5	3.7	0.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	151.3	152.9	151.9	0.6	-1.0
Hospitals	111.0	112.6	112.5	1.5	-0.1
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	61.9	62.8	63.0	1.1	0.2
Social Assistance	49.6	48.5	50.1	0.5	1.6
Leisure & Hospitality	333.6	360.3	351.5	17.9	-8.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	39.6	43.9	40.9	1.3	-3.0
Accommodation & Food Services	294.0	316.4	310.6	16.6	-5.8
Accommodation	37.5	41.0	40.7	3.2	-0.3
Food Services & Drinking Places	256.5	275.4	269.9	13.4	-5.5
Other Services	114.5	116.0	115.9	1.4	-0.1
Government	439.1	416.5	439.5	0.4	23.0
Federal Government	48.9	49.1	49.1	0.2	0.0
State Government	102.1	92.0	101.3	-0.8	9.3
State Government Educational Services	60.7	50.5	60.2	-0.5	9.7
Local Government	288.1	275.4	289.1	1.0	13.7
Local Government Educational Services	142.9	128.6	142.8	-0.1	14.2

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE NARRATIVE

Total nonfarm employment increased by 60,600 jobs from September 2017 to September 2018. There were large increases in accommodation/food services (up 16,600 jobs), which includes increases of 13,400 jobs in food services/drinking places and 3,200 jobs in accommodation; professional/business services (up 12,500 jobs), which includes increases of 7,900 jobs in administrative/support/waste management and 2,800 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services; and transportation/warehousing (up 8,100 jobs). There were smaller increases in educational services (up 5,000 jobs); health care/social assistance (up 3,700 jobs), which includes increases of 1,500 jobs in hospitals; transportation equipment manufacturing (up 2,900 jobs); financial activities (up 2,700 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,900 jobs in real estate/rental/leasing; specialty trade contractors (up 2,000 jobs); and other services (up 1,400 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by declines of 1,200 jobs in food/beverage stores and 1,000 jobs in information.

During the past month, nonfarm employment increased by 28,600 jobs. There was a large seasonal increase in local government educational services (up 14,200 jobs), state government educational services (up 9,700 jobs), educational services (up 8,000 jobs), and administrative/support/waste management (up 4,400 jobs). There were also increases in transportation/warehousing and social assistance (both up 1,600 jobs); and transportation equipment manufacturing (up 1,300 jobs).

These were partially offset by declines in accommodation/food services (down 5,800 jobs), which includes a drop of 5,500 jobs in food services/drinking places; arts/entertainment/recreation (down 3,000 jobs); retail trade (down 1,200 jobs); and ambulatory health care services (down 1,000 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for September 2018 was 3.6 percent, unchanged from August. The United States unemployment rate for September 2018 was 3.7 percent, down 0.2 percentage point from the previous month. In September 2017, the U.S. seasonally adjusted rate was 4.2 percent while the state rate was 3.3 percent.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased in 70 counties, increased in 10 counties, and remained the same in 15 counties. Williamson County had the lowest rate at 2.7 percent, down 0.1 percentage point. The highest rate was Lauderdale County at 6.5 percent, down from 6.7 percent in August 2018. Weakley County had the largest decline for the second consecutive month. Weakley County's unemployment rate dropped from 7.6 to 4.3 percent.

The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables include all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded. These numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 2017 benchmark.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September 2017

August 2018

September 2018

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	161,082,000	154,324,000	6,759,000	4.2	161,776,000	155,542,000	6,234,000	3.9	161,926,000	155,962,000	5,964,000	3.7
TENNESSEE	3,217,300	3,110,600	106,700	3.3	3,255,900	3,139,700	116,200	3.6	3,253,800	3,136,400	117,400	3.6
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	161,049,000	154,494,000	6,556,000	4.1	161,909,000	155,539,000	6,370,000	3.9	161,958,000	156,191,000	5,766,000	3.6
TENNESSEE	3,222,900	3,117,900	105,000	3.3	3,239,800	3,116,100	123,700	3.8	3,234,400	3,114,600	119,800	3.7
Metropolitan Statistical Areas												
Chattanooga	268,910	259,480	9,430	3.5	273,460	263,260	10,190	3.7	273,660	264,240	9,430	3.4
Clarksville	112,400	107,750	4,650	4.1	112,860	107,650	5,210	4.6	113,130	108,100	5,030	4.4
Cleveland	57,810	55,910	1,900	3.3	57,990	55,660	2,330	4.0	57,970	55,750	2,220	3.8
Jackson	64,030	61,800	2,230	3.5	64,900	62,220	2,670	4.1	64,630	62,050	2,590	4.0
Johnson City	90,870	87,570	3,300	3.6	89,740	85,960	3,780	4.2	90,320	86,640	3,690	4.1
Kingsport	138,290	133,180	5,110	3.7	138,790	133,490	5,300	3.8	138,740	133,680	5,060	3.6
Knoxville	422,080	409,110	12,970	3.1	419,690	404,550	15,140	3.6	418,850	404,270	14,580	3.5
Memphis	630,290	606,020	24,270	3.9	641,130	613,000	28,120	4.4	638,740	611,300	27,450	4.3
Morristown	51,420	49,590	1,830	3.6	51,720	49,630	2,090	4.0	51,620	49,590	2,030	3.9
Nashville	1,023,560	997,270	26,290	2.6	1,027,540	996,030	31,510	3.1	1,028,650	997,950	30,700	3.0
Micropolitan Statistical Areas												
Athens	22,850	21,990	860	3.8	22,720	21,750	970	4.3	22,590	21,650	940	4.2
*Brownsville	7,920	7,550	370	4.7	7,990	7,560	430	5.4	7,920	7,510	410	5.2
Cookeville	48,920	47,300	1,620	3.3	48,560	46,590	1,970	4.0	48,950	47,050	1,890	3.9
Crossville	23,970	23,070	900	3.8	24,510	23,470	1,040	4.2	24,270	23,240	1,030	4.3
*Dayton	13,200	12,490	710	5.4	13,210	12,430	780	5.9	13,130	12,430	700	5.3
Dyersburg	16,200	15,520	690	4.3	16,100	15,290	810	5.0	16,150	15,360	780	4.8
Greeneville	31,100	29,780	1,320	4.3	31,080	29,510	1,570	5.0	30,920	29,370	1,550	5.0
Lawrenceburg	17,990	17,300	690	3.9	17,950	17,160	790	4.4	17,950	17,180	770	4.3
Lewisburg	15,670	15,220	450	2.9	15,850	15,300	550	3.5	15,850	15,300	550	3.5
Martin	16,040	15,200	840	5.3	15,810	15,020	780	5.0	15,900	15,210	690	4.3
McMinnville	17,170	16,580	590	3.4	16,700	16,010	690	4.2	16,540	15,860	680	4.1
Newport	14,750	14,130	610	4.2	14,980	14,280	700	4.7	14,710	14,020	690	4.7
Paris	14,170	13,620	550	3.9	14,210	13,600	610	4.3	14,100	13,500	600	4.3
Sevierville	52,750	51,290	1,460	2.8	54,470	52,850	1,620	3.0	52,720	51,120	1,600	3.0
Shelbyville	20,870	20,130	740	3.5	20,990	20,120	880	4.2	20,970	20,130	840	4.0
Tullahoma	48,630	47,080	1,550	3.2	48,860	47,080	1,780	3.7	48,790	47,010	1,780	3.7
Cities												
Bartlett	30,910	29,990	930	3.0	31,350	30,300	1,050	3.4	31,180	30,190	990	3.2
Brentwood	21,990	21,430	560	2.5	22,030	21,400	630	2.9	22,060	21,450	600	2.7
Bristol	11,920	11,500	420	3.5	11,960	11,500	460	3.9	11,960	11,500	460	3.8
Chattanooga	83,990	81,110	2,870	3.4	85,750	82,270	3,480	4.1	85,590	82,340	3,260	3.8
Clarksville	60,460	58,110	2,340	3.9	60,680	57,870	2,810	4.6	60,660	58,000	2,660	4.4
Cleveland	20,770	20,080	690	3.3	20,850	19,990	850	4.1	20,850	20,030	820	4.0
Collierville	25,310	24,630	680	2.7	25,670	24,890	780	3.0	25,590	24,800	790	3.1
Columbia	17,770	17,200	570	3.2	17,870	17,180	700	3.9	17,880	17,210	670	3.7
Cookeville	14,050	13,550	490	3.5	13,940	13,330	620	4.4	14,060	13,500	560	4.0
Franklin	43,140	42,150	990	2.3	43,280	42,090	1,190	2.7	43,340	42,190	1,150	2.7
Gallatin	18,710	18,180	530	2.8	18,820	18,160	660	3.5	18,800	18,190	610	3.2
Germantown	19,890	19,360	530	2.7	20,170	19,560	610	3.0	20,100	19,490	610	3.0
Hendersonville	32,230	31,420	810	2.5	32,360	31,390	980	3.0	32,430	31,450	980	3.0
Jackson	31,910	30,730	1,180	3.7	32,430	30,980	1,450	4.5	32,270	30,870	1,400	4.3
Johnson City	31,570	30,570	1,010	3.2	31,240	30,010	1,230	3.9	31,400	30,240	1,160	3.7
Kingsport	22,780	21,920	860	3.8	22,860	21,910	940	4.1	22,850	21,920	920	4.0
Knoxville	96,500	93,640	2,860	3.0	96,150	92,630	3,520	3.7	95,830	92,540	3,300	3.4
LaVergne	19,020	18,480	530	2.8	19,080	18,470	610	3.2	19,060	18,490	570	3.0
Lebanon	14,940	14,490	450	3.0	15,010	14,470	540	3.6	15,030	14,500	540	3.6
Maryville	13,750	13,350	400	2.9	13,660	13,200	460	3.4	13,620	13,190	430	3.1
Memphis	292,890	280,550	12,350	4.2	298,580	283,450	15,130	5.1	297,150	282,470	14,680	4.9
Morristown	11,510	11,070	450	3.9	11,560	11,070	480	4.2	11,530	11,070	460	4.0
*Mount Juliet	18,180	17,730	460	2.5	18,260	17,700	560	3.1	18,270	17,730	540	3.0
Murfreesboro	74,940	72,980	1,960	2.6	75,300	72,920	2,380	3.2	75,340	73,020	2,320	3.1
Nashville	392,660	383,000	9,660	2.5	394,440	382,690	11,750	3.0	394,850	383,330	11,520	2.9
Oak Ridge	14,340	13,880	460	3.2	14,280	13,730	550	3.9	14,250	13,720	530	3.7
Smyrna	26,960	26,300	660	2.4	27,050	26,280	780	2.9	27,070	26,310	760	2.8
Spring Hill	20,800	20,280	530	2.5	20,860	20,250	610	2.9	20,900	20,290	600	2.9

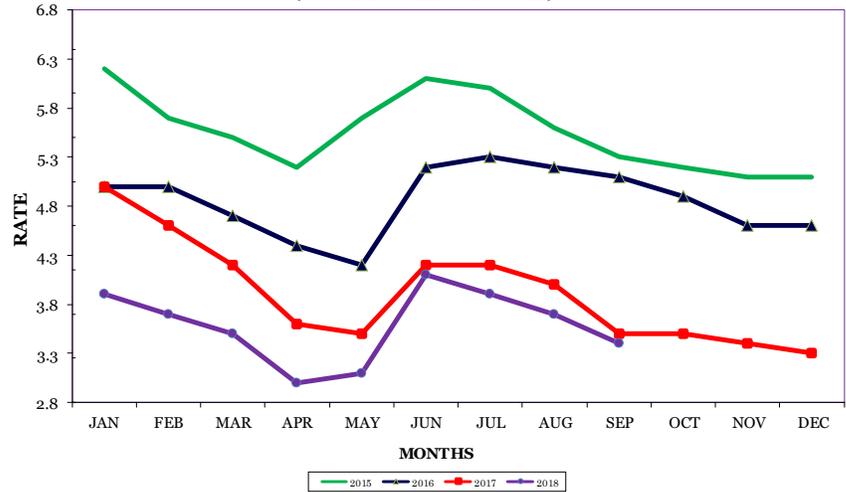
*2016 Census changes: **Micropolitan Areas**-Dayton and Brownsville added, Columbia, Harriman, Humboldt, LaFollette deleted. **Cities**: Mount Juliet added and Union City deleted..

Total nonfarm employment in the Chattanooga MSA increased by 2,000 jobs from August 2018 to September 2018. There were increases in state government (up 1,200 jobs), local government (up 900 jobs), and leisure/hospitality (up 400 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by declines of 200 jobs in both nondurable goods manufacturing and professional/business services.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 8,300 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs increased by 2,100 while service-providing jobs increased by 6,200.

**CHATTANOOGA MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

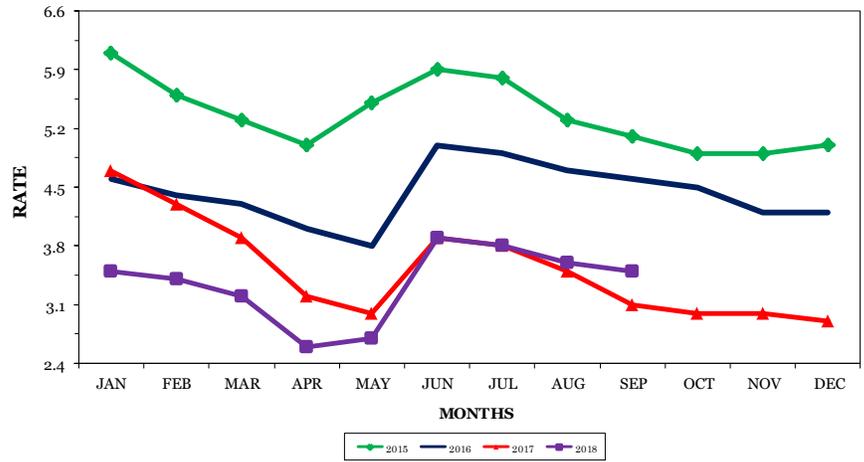
Industry	September 2017	Revised August 2018	Preliminary September 2018	Net Change Sept. 2017 to Sept. 2018	Net Change Aug. 2018 to Sept. 2018
Total Nonfarm	258.4	264.7	266.7	8.3	2.0
Total Private	220.8	228.1	228.0	7.2	-0.1
Goods-Producing	43.7	45.9	45.8	2.1	-0.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	10.4	11.1	11.1	0.7	0.0
Manufacturing	33.3	34.8	34.7	1.4	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	18.1	19.0	19.1	1.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	15.2	15.8	15.6	0.4	-0.2
Service-Providing	214.7	218.8	220.9	6.2	2.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	52.5	53.1	53.2	0.7	0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.9	8.9	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	27.3	27.1	27.1	-0.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	16.4	17.1	17.2	0.8	0.1
Information	3.3	3.4	3.3	0.0	-0.1
Financial Activities	16.4	16.9	16.8	0.4	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	30.0	32.2	32.0	2.0	-0.2
Educational & Health Services	34.1	33.9	33.8	-0.3	-0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	29.0	30.7	31.1	2.1	0.4
Other Services	11.8	12.0	12.0	0.2	0.0
Government	37.6	36.6	38.7	1.1	2.1
Federal Government	5.3	5.4	5.4	0.1	0.0
State Government	7.0	5.8	7.0	0.0	1.2
Local Government	25.3	25.4	26.3	1.0	0.9



Total nonfarm employment in Knoxville increased by 2,800 jobs from to August 2018 to September 2018. There were increases in state government (up 1,900 jobs), professional/business services (up 1,300 jobs), local government (up 1,000 jobs), wholesale trade (up 400 jobs), and mining/logging/construction (up 300 jobs). These increases were partially offset by declines of 1,400 jobs in leisure/hospitality and 300 jobs in both financial activities and retail trade.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 1,400 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs increased by 3,300 while service providing jobs decreased by 1,900.

**KNOXVILLE MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 2017	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
		August 2018	September 2018	Sept. 2017 Sept. 2018	Aug. 2018 Sept. 2018
Total Nonfarm	399.2	397.8	400.6	1.4	2.8
Total Private	338.4	340.3	340.2	1.8	-0.1
Goods-Producing	57.2	60.4	60.5	3.3	0.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	18.6	19.6	19.9	1.3	0.3
Manufacturing	38.6	40.8	40.6	2.0	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	28.2	29.8	29.7	1.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	10.4	11.0	10.9	0.5	-0.1
Service-Providing	342.0	337.4	340.1	-1.9	2.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	78.0	79.2	79.4	1.4	0.2
Wholesale Trade	16.6	17.4	17.8	1.2	0.4
Retail Trade	47.7	47.7	47.4	-0.3	-0.3
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	13.7	14.1	14.2	0.5	0.1
Information	5.8	5.6	5.6	-0.2	0.0
Financial Activities	19.5	19.3	19.0	-0.5	-0.3
Professional & Business Services	65.4	65.0	66.3	0.9	1.3
Educational & Health Services	54.3	51.2	51.2	-3.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	43.2	44.5	43.1	-0.1	-1.4
Other Services	15.0	15.1	15.1	0.1	0.0
Government	60.8	57.5	60.4	-0.4	2.9
Federal Government	5.4	5.5	5.5	0.1	0.0
State Government	21.2	19.1	21.0	-0.2	1.9
Local Government	34.2	32.9	33.9	-0.3	1.0

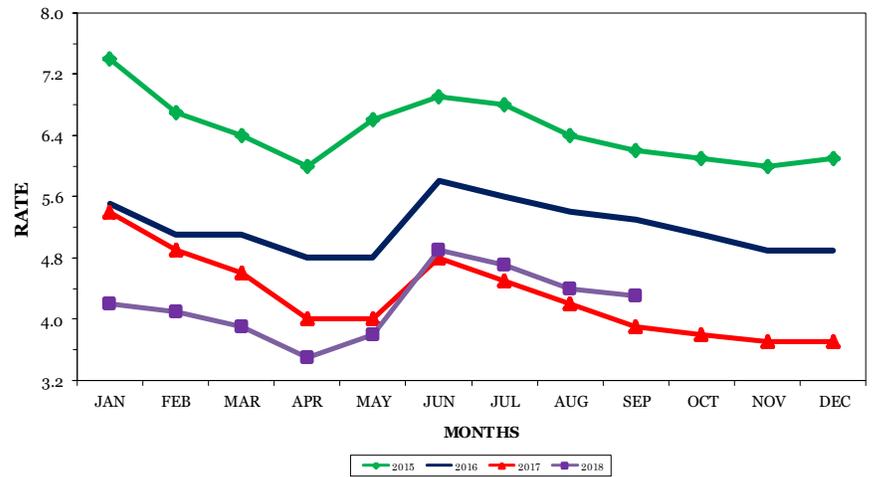
Memphis MSA - TN - Fayette, Shelby, Tipton AR - Crittenden MS - Benton, DeSoto, Marshall, Tate, Tunica

Total nonfarm employment increased by 2,700 jobs from August 2018 to September 2018. There were increases in state government (up 2,400 jobs), local government (up 1,500 jobs), administrative/support/waste management (up 1,300 jobs), educational/health services (up 1,000 jobs), transportation/warehousing/utilities (up 900 jobs), and durable goods manufacturing (up 300 jobs).

This was partially offset by decreases in leisure/hospitality (down 2,800 jobs), retail trade (down 900 jobs), professional/scientific/technical services (down 600 jobs), mining/logging/construction (down 300 jobs); and financial activities (down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 14,900 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 2,800, while service-providing jobs increased by 12,100 jobs.

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2017	August 2018	September 2018	Sept. 2017 Sept. 2018	Aug. 2018 Sept. 2018
Total Nonfarm	643.6	655.8	658.5	14.9	2.7
Total Private	558.5	573.6	572.3	13.8	-1.3
Goods-Producing	68.5	71.2	71.3	2.8	0.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	23.4	24.2	23.9	0.5	-0.3
Manufacturing	45.1	47.0	47.4	2.3	0.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	24.5	25.7	26.0	1.5	0.3
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	20.6	21.3	21.4	0.8	0.1
Service-Providing	575.1	584.6	587.2	12.1	2.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	175.3	176.4	176.5	1.2	0.1
Wholesale Trade	36.5	37.1	37.2	0.7	0.1
Retail Trade	67.4	67.2	66.3	-1.1	-0.9
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	71.4	72.1	73.0	1.6	0.9
Information	5.6	5.5	5.4	-0.2	-0.1
Financial Activities	28.6	29.9	29.7	1.1	-0.2
Professional & Business Services	92.6	97.8	98.5	5.9	0.7
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	23.4	23.8	23.2	-0.2	-0.6
Management of Companies & Enterprises	7.2	7.4	7.4	0.2	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	62.0	66.6	67.9	5.9	1.3
Educational & Health Services	94.3	94.3	95.3	1.0	1.0
Leisure & Hospitality	67.8	73.0	70.2	2.4	-2.8
Other Services	25.8	25.5	25.4	-0.4	-0.1
Government	85.1	82.2	86.2	1.1	4.0
Federal Government	13.5	13.3	13.4	-0.1	0.1
State Government	16.6	14.3	16.7	0.1	2.4
Local Government	55.0	54.6	56.1	1.1	1.5



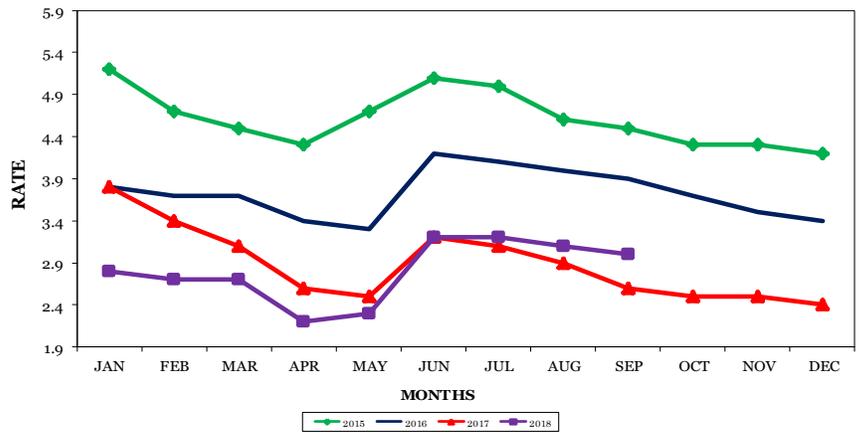
Nashville MSA — Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Maury, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson

Total nonfarm employment increased by 9,100 jobs from August 2018 to September 2018. There were increases in educational/health services (up 4,400 jobs), which includes an increase of 3,100 jobs in educational services; local government (up 2,600 jobs); administrative/support/waste management (up 2,100 jobs); durable goods manufacturing and other services (both up 700 jobs); state government (up 600 jobs); and wholesale trade (up 300 jobs).

These were partially offset by decreases in health care/social assistance (down 1,100 jobs), retail trade (down 700 jobs), information (down 300 jobs), and financial activities (down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 16,500 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 4,200, while service-providing jobs increased by 20,700.

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2017	August 2018	September 2018	Sept. 2017 Sept. 2018	Aug. 2018 Sept. 2018
Total Nonfarm	991.4	998.8	1,007.9	16.5	9.1
Total Private	873.0	882.8	888.8	15.8	6.0
Goods-Producing	128.0	122.9	123.8	-4.2	0.9
Mining, Logging, & Construction	43.6	41.5	41.6	-2.0	0.1
Manufacturing	84.4	81.4	82.2	-2.2	0.8
Durable Goods Manufacturing	60.3	57.3	58.0	-2.3	0.7
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	24.1	24.1	24.2	0.1	0.1
Service-Providing	863.4	875.9	884.1	20.7	8.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	187.8	192.2	191.8	4.0	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	41.4	40.5	40.8	-0.6	0.3
Retail Trade	98.5	100.4	99.7	1.2	-0.7
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	47.9	51.3	51.3	3.4	0.0
Information	22.9	23.1	22.8	-0.1	-0.3
Financial Activities	66.3	66.8	66.6	0.3	-0.2
Professional & Business Services	162.2	168.8	170.8	8.6	2.0
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	63.3	66.3	66.3	3.0	0.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises	21.6	22.2	22.1	0.5	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	77.3	80.3	82.4	5.1	2.1
Educational & Health Services	151.9	149.7	154.1	2.2	4.4
Educational Services	28.8	26.6	29.7	0.9	3.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	123.1	123.1	124.4	1.3	1.3
Leisure & Hospitality	113.0	116.4	115.3	2.3	-1.1
Other Services	40.9	42.9	43.6	2.7	0.7
Government	118.4	116.0	119.1	0.7	3.1
Federal Government	13.7	13.9	13.8	0.1	-0.1
State Government	29.8	29.1	29.7	-0.1	0.6
Local Government	74.9	73.0	75.6	0.7	2.6

Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	Aug. 2018 Revised	Sept. 2018 Prelim.	Aug. 2018 Revised	Sept. 2018 Prelim.	Aug. 2018 Revised	Sept. 2018 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	90,800	91,600	47,000	47,500	70,000	70,100
Total Private	72,400	72,300	41,400	41,600	55,900	55,800
Goods-Producing	15,500	15,700	11,500	11,400	13,500	13,600
Mining, Logging, & Construction	3,200	3,200	1,900	1,900	2,900	2,900
Manufacturing	12,300	12,500	9,600	9,500	10,600	10,700
Service-Providing	75,300	75,900	35,500	36,100	56,500	56,500
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	17,300	17,600	8,500	8,600	13,000	12,700
Wholesale Trade	N.A.	N.A.	800	800	2,700	2,600
Retail Trade	12,300	12,500	4,800	4,900	8,500	8,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	1,800	1,800
Information	1,100	1,100	300	300	500	500
Financial Activities	3,400	3,300	1,400	1,400	2,100	2,100
Professional & Business Services	8,500	8,500	6,600	6,800	7,300	7,300
Educational & Health Services	12,000	11,800	5,500	5,500	11,200	11,500
Leisure & Hospitality	11,500	11,200	5,300	5,200	6,500	6,300
Other Services	3,100	3,100	2,300	2,400	1,800	1,800
Government	18,400	19,300	5,600	5,900	14,100	14,300
Federal Government	5,700	5,600	300	300	500	500
State Government	2,600	3,500	800	900	1,900	2,100
Local Government	10,100	10,200	4,500	4,700	11,700	11,700

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		Morristown, TN MSA	
	Aug. 2018 Revised	Sept. 2018 Prelim.	Aug. 2018 Revised	Sept. 2018 Prelim.	Aug. 2018 Revised	Sept. 2018 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	79,400	80,600	123,300	124,000	46,600	46,900
Total Private	64,300	64,400	107,500	107,300	40,500	40,300
Goods-Producing	10,100	10,100	28,200	28,200	13,700	13,600
Mining, Logging, & Construction	2,400	2,400	7,100	7,100	2,100	2,000
Manufacturing	7,700	7,700	21,100	21,100	11,600	11,600
Service-Providing	69,300	70,500	95,100	95,800	32,900	33,300
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	13,500	13,400	25,200	25,100	10,000	10,100
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	4,300	4,300	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	10,300	10,200	15,700	15,600	5,700	5,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,000	1,000	5,200	5,200	2,600	2,600
Information	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	300	300
Financial Activities	4,400	4,300	3,700	3,700	1,000	1,000
Professional & Business Services	8,800	9,000	10,400	10,500	4,000	4,000
Educational & Health Services	13,800	14,100	18,600	18,700	6,100	6,000
Leisure & Hospitality	10,000	9,800	14,000	13,800	4,100	4,000
Other Services	2,400	2,400	6,200	6,100	1,300	1,300
Government	15,100	16,200	15,800	16,700	6,100	6,600
Federal Government	3,000	2,900	900	900	300	300
State Government	5,300	6,100	2,500	2,700	1,200	1,400
Local Government	6,800	7,200	12,400	13,100	4,600	4,900

Clarksville MSA is Montgomery County, Christian County, KY, & Trigg County, KY. **Cleveland MSA** is Bradley & Polk counties. **Jackson MSA** is Chester, Crockett, & Madison counties. **Johnson City MSA** is Carter, Unicoi, & Washington counties. **Kingsport-Bristol MSA** is Hawkins County, Sullivan County, Scott County, VA, Washington County, VA, & Bristol City, VA. **Morristown MSA** is Hamblen & Jefferson counties.

U.S. Consumer Price Index — September 2018

Group	All Urban Consumers			Wage & Clerical Earners		
	Index	Percent Change		Index	Percent Change	
		Yearly	Monthly		Yearly	Monthly
U.S. City Average						
All Items (1982-84=100)	252.439	2.3	0.1	246.565	2.3	0.1
Food and beverages	254.178	1.4	0.2	253.163	1.3	0.2
Housing	259.941	2.7	0.0	256.076	2.7	0.0
Apparel	127.440	-0.6	4.1	127.361	0.1	4.2
Transportation	212.414	3.7	-0.5	212.684	4.1	-0.6
Medical care	484.708	1.7	0.1	488.530	1.6	0.1
South						
All Items (1982-84=100)	243.640	1.7	0.0	239.707	1.7	0.0
Food and beverages	251.273	1.0	0.1	250.109	1.0	0.1
Housing	238.627	2.0	0.0	238.924	1.9	-0.1
Apparel	135.366	0.2	3.7	134.270	0.8	3.6
Transportation	212.987	2.2	-0.8	211.655	2.5	-0.8
Medical care	462.251	1.0	-0.1	469.846	1.0	0.0

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS			AVG. WEEKLY HOURS		
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018
Manufacturing	\$831.46	\$856.80	\$860.86	\$19.61	\$20.16	\$20.02	42.4	42.5	43.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$854.28	\$887.03	\$884.07	\$20.34	\$20.97	\$20.90	42.0	42.3	42.3
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$793.35	\$803.61	\$821.68	\$18.45	\$18.82	\$18.59	43.0	42.7	44.2

ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS			AVG. WEEKLY HOURS		
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2018
Total Private	\$803.62	\$826.37	\$854.06	\$22.83	\$23.41	\$23.79	35.2	35.3	35.9
Goods-Producing	\$1,005.06	\$1,024.61	\$1,036.66	\$24.16	\$24.63	\$24.86	41.6	41.6	41.7
Mining, Logging and Construction	\$994.70	\$1,032.51	\$1,053.73	\$24.38	\$24.82	\$25.33	40.8	41.6	41.6
Manufacturing	\$1,008.95	\$1,021.70	\$1,032.04	\$24.08	\$24.56	\$24.69	41.9	41.6	41.8
Private Service-Providing	\$759.15	\$782.41	\$813.10	\$22.46	\$23.08	\$23.50	33.8	33.9	34.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$707.95	\$718.54	\$733.52	\$20.58	\$21.01	\$21.20	34.4	34.2	34.6
Information	\$1,171.42	\$1,157.48	\$1,217.18	\$30.99	\$30.46	\$31.13	37.8	38.0	39.1
Financial Activities	\$1,054.47	\$1,194.23	\$1,254.53	\$27.97	\$31.51	\$31.68	37.7	37.9	39.6
Professional and Business Services	\$999.18	\$1,032.00	\$1,057.41	\$27.45	\$27.52	\$27.90	36.4	37.5	37.9
Education and Health Services	\$787.15	\$796.70	\$838.51	\$22.75	\$23.16	\$23.62	34.6	34.4	35.5
Leisure and Hospitality	\$362.26	\$391.28	\$407.70	\$13.67	\$14.60	\$15.10	26.5	26.8	27.0
Other Services	\$665.18	\$673.60	\$707.35	\$20.28	\$20.79	\$21.37	32.8	32.4	33.1

TENNESSEE & UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (Seasonally Adjusted/ TN Solid Line)

